

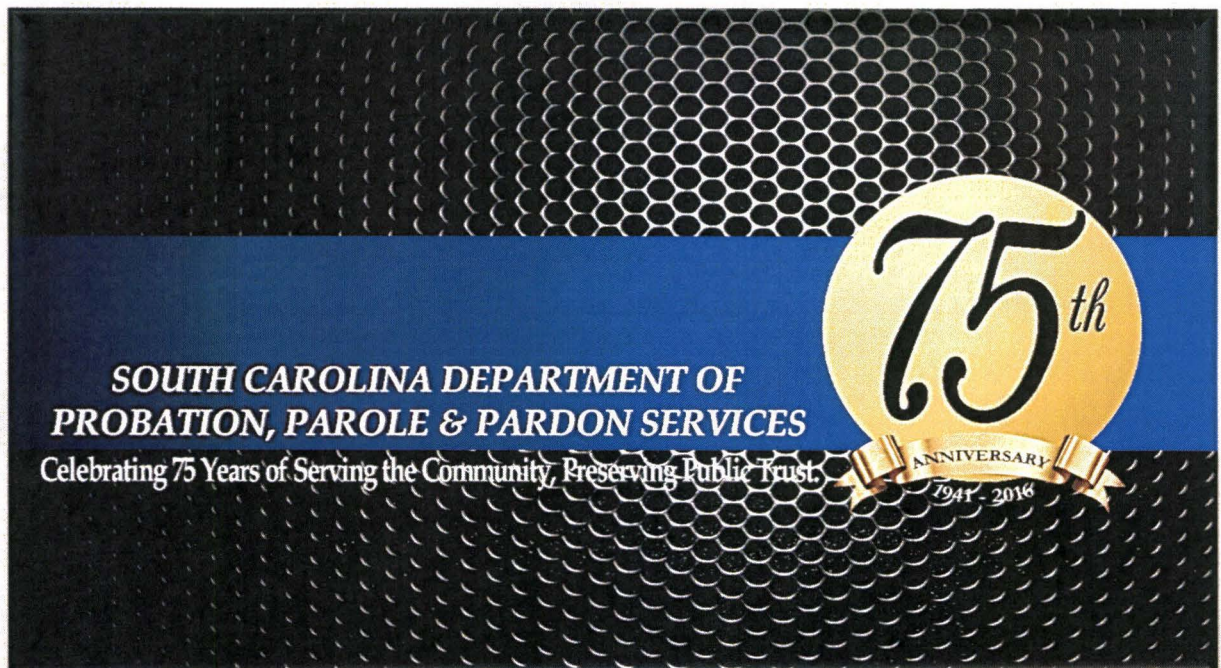
**Certified Public Manager Program 2017**

**Use of DARR (Data Analyses to Reduce Recidivism) to impact Compliance Revocations into  
the Prison System**

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**South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services**



## Problem Statement

The issue for this project is the use of DARR data, its influence, and implementation throughout our processes to reduce Compliance Revocations from the Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services (PPP) back into the prison system of the South Carolina Department of Corrections. This particular issue has significant importance to PPP, as it is a part of the <sup>1</sup>Omnibus Crime Reduction and Sentencing Reform Act of 2010; S.1154. This law states in Part II Section 44: It is the intent of the General Assembly that the provisions in Part II of this Act shall provide cost-effective prison release, community supervision mechanisms, cost-effective and incentive-based strategies for alternatives to incarceration in order to reduce recidivism and improve public safety. PPP has a significant role throughout this legislation in the reduction of the offenders who return to the South Carolina Department of Corrections through violations that result in technical compliance revocations.

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<sup>1</sup> Omnibus Crime Reduction and Sentencing Reform Act of 2010; SC General Assembly 118<sup>th</sup> Session

## **GAP Analysis**

Through the use of Sentence Reform legislative mandates and expectations, the cause and effect variances for dynamic trends is crucial for institutional awareness and understanding for positive influence. There are various influences that have contributing factors in the increases and decreases of those offenders who return to the prison system. An ongoing challenge for PPP is to not only monitor these variances, but to hopefully have effective strategies to have positive influence through the SCDPPPS daily supervision.

## **Data Analysis**

In 2011, the South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services set out to establish a protocol that would address the monitoring of those offenders who were being revoked back to prison on technical violations from the agency. A careful and thorough review of what was being done around the country took place. The South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services were given particular mandates as to what the expectation of the General Assembly was to implement. Through this search, the Agency decided to review the CompStat Model from the State of New York. <sup>2</sup>COMPUter STATistics is a combination of management, philosophy, and organizational management tools for police departments. CompStat itself is a concept that has been around for several years. It is cited in

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<sup>2</sup> <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CompStat>



<sup>3</sup>The Police Chief Magazine-April 2014 as “a strategic control system designed for the collection and feedback of information on crime and related quality of life issues. The CompStat process can be summarized in one simple statement: Collect, analyze, and map crime data and other essential police performance measures on a regular basis, and hold police managers accountable for their performance as measured by this data.” CompStat itself is a performance management system that is used to reduce crime and achieve other police department goals. CompStat emphasizes information sharing, responsibility, and accountability, which improves effectiveness. It includes four generally recognized core components. They are: (1) Timely and accurate information or intelligence; (2) Rapid deployment of resources; (3) Effective tactics; and (4) Relentless follow-up.

Now that we see the clear overview of CompStat, here is how the South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services found itself in the incorporation and implementation of this model. Unlike other law enforcement agencies, PPP has a dual role. It has a law enforcement component and a social work component. Therefore, using a CompStat model that tailored to the agency’s unique role is where DARR was born. <sup>4</sup>DARR stands for Data Analyses to Reduce Recidivism. This model was specified to address five key elements that would be tracked on a monthly basis. Those elements were: (1) Notice of Violations and Response – form 1182 (written

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<sup>3</sup> <https://www.quora.com/What-is-CompStat-How-does-it-work>

<sup>4</sup> SCDPPPS: White Paper DARR

reprimands), and Notice of Violation / Agent Response – form 1217 (verbal reprimands); (2) Citations Issued; (3) Warrants Issued; (4) Compliance Revocations; and (5) New Offense Revocations. These five key elements would aid the agency in monitoring, evaluating, making the necessary adjustments for the Agents-In-Charge of all forty-six county offices throughout the state of South Carolina, to have meaningful impacts on which offenders were being revoked to prison, and why those offenders were being revoked. The South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services has a section in the Field Operations Division of the agency named Research and Evaluation. These analysts write the jobs and programs for retrieving this data. This is done in collaboration with the Offender Management System (OMS) that the agency uses. This OMS tool is used for the management and supervision of the offender population that the agency is charged with supervising by the General Sessions Judicial Court System.

The 2010 General Assembly of South Carolina made an assessment of the state's penal system, the use of evidence – based practices around the country, and the cost – savings that could be had by the reduction of recidivism in the prison system. As previously stated, the Omnibus Crime Reduction and Sentencing Reform Act of 2010; S.1154 had significant impact on the South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services. As criminal offenders that are under the agency's supervision have risks and needs, desires to improve their lives to become pro – social citizens, and better themselves. There are other criminal offenders that pose a level

of threat to the public and display a degree of willful non – compliance that results in the offender being returned before the court system for revocations. As a result of the legislation that was passed, the South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services needed to find a way to support the techniques and knowledge that it had in the supervision of this population, and to also integrate an Evidence – Based Practice (EBP) scientific instrument to assist in the evaluation of each offender under the agency’s supervision. The instrument that was chosen to be utilized was the COMPAS risk – needs actuarial assessment tool. This assessment instrument would give the scientific support to the decisions that would be made in supervision, and lend scientific support to the agency’s decision to revoke an offender’s probation. In addition, it was legislatively mandated in the Sentencing Reform Act to use an assessment tool. Currently the department is in compliance with the law. With the implementation of DARR, and the use of the agency’s COMPAS Assessment tool, the along with some other legislative changes integrated, the South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services was well on its way to begin the work of impacting recidivism rates and provide a significant cost savings to the South Carolina Department of Corrections, as well as the citizens of South Carolina.

<sup>5</sup>In 2014 The National Institute of Corrections published an article outlining a report from the National Reentry Resource Center that highlighted seven states that had achieved reduction in

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<sup>5</sup> National Institute of Corrections; Reducing Recidivism, States Deliver Results June 2014



recidivism rates. South Carolina was mentioned as one of the states that had an impact in reducing the amount of individuals returning back to prison. It was respectfully noted that “the declines in recidivism rates that were highlighted in this report have occurred while these states have each experienced declines in incarceration rates and crime rates.” (See Appendix A)

Three-year recidivism rate for 2007 prison releases

Three-year recidivism rate for 2010 prison releases

Percent decline in recidivism rate

South Carolina<sup>20</sup>

33.5 percent

27.5 percent

17.9 percent

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Prison Population	23,430	24,598	24,460	24,400	23,306	22,160	22,167	
Admissions to Prison	13,906	13,950	13,199	12,586	10,888	10,170	9,569	
Releases from Prison	13,499	12,807	13,454	12,744	12,024	11,409	9,623	
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Percent Change
Admissions Due to Probation Revocations	1,869	1,884	1,856	1,766	1,497	1,213	1,008	-46.1%
Admissions Due to Parole Revocations	1,185	1,175	1,064	999	835	746	638	-46.2%
Admissions Due to Community Supervision Revocations	325	336	285	269	215	192	109	-66.5%
Revocations as a Percent of Admissions	24.3%	24.3%	24.3%	24.1%	23.4%	21.2%	18.3%	-24.5%

<sup>6</sup>The above chart from the National Institute of Corrections, reflected the variances in a substantial decline in several categories that are directed to the South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services. Those declines were nationally noted in Admissions to prison due to probation revocations, Admissions to prison due to parole revocations, and

<sup>6</sup> National Institute of Corrections; Reducing Recidivism, States Deliver Results June 2014

Admissions due to community supervision revocations. “The reforms have resulted in cost savings for the state – in 2013, the state attributed a savings of more than \$5million to the new practices.” These results are a positive yield to the enormous legislations that was passed.

In 2016, the South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services continued to review its data and assess the status of progress through DARR data. It was noted that the one key element that had a high level of concern was the Compliance Revocations. The difference was rather considerable, at 499 more offenders than the previous fiscal year of 2015. This many offenders being sent to the South Carolina Department of Corrections prison system was counter active to the progress that was established, and not what the agency set as standards of compliance to the legislative mandates. **(See Appendix F)** A comprehensive investigation was ordered to understand what contributed to such an increase in Compliance Revocations over the course of one year and how to put measurable strategies in place that would have preventive safeguards. If the fidelity of the data was substantive, then caution indicators would be needed to forecast such trends as they were progressing.<sup>7</sup>DARR reports were produced reflecting each of the forty-six county offices in the state. **(See Appendix B) (See Appendix C)** Meetings were coordinated with senior management to make hypothesis with all information that was provided as to the possible causes of this spike in Compliance Revocations. Most of the discussions did not result in answers that had valid conclusions at first. One noted fact was that the statewide and

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<sup>7</sup> DARR Report; South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services : Research and Evaluation



regional DARR meetings over the previous two years were minimal. There were supplemental reports and communication that provided the information received during DARR but without the managers meeting regularly, accountability and focus began to slide.<sup>8</sup>Ferdinand F. Fournies mentions in his book, 'Why Employees Don't Do What They're Supposed To...And What To Do About It', states "All psychologists agree that feedback is one of the most critical requirements for sustained high-level performance of any human act. Feedback is the individual or collective signals (what you see, hear, smell, and feel) that tell you how you are doing. Without appropriate feedback, you could be doing something much worse or much better than you think. If employees think they are performing okay, they have no reason to change." The gravity of significance diminished, contributing to a spike in the data.<sup>9</sup> (See Appendix D) In addition, there were safeguards that were discussed that would not solely depend on more attention being given to the data with watchful eyes, but the processes and policy changes that would support that level of significance being given. The area in regards to policy, was the changing of what the definition of absconded means, with the introduction of the term Evading Supervision.<sup>10</sup>The definition of absconded read, *"Absconding is the act of hiding oneself to avoid arrest or prosecution. An offender is determined to be absconded if the supervising Agent has investigated the offender's whereabouts and based on the findings of the investigation, the offender's whereabouts are*

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<sup>8</sup> Ferdinand F. Fournies , 'Why Employees Don't Do What They're Supposed To...And What To Do About It'

<sup>9</sup> DARR Report; South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services : Research and Evaluation

<sup>10</sup> SC Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services Policy and Procedures, Policy 707

*unknown. To determine whether an offender has absconded supervision, an investigation will be conducted which will include contacting the following to the extent necessary to verify that the offender has absconded: Last known residence, last known employer, family members, law enforcement, local detention centers and jails, last known landlord, neighbors, co-defendants, friends, and the U.S. Post Office.”* The recommended change to the criteria for meeting the threshold of absconding verses evading supervision reads, *“An offender is determined to have evaded supervision if the supervising Agent has conducted a thorough fugitive investigation and has been unable to locate the offender for a period of one year. Absconded offenders located and arrested less than one year from the time the warrant was issued will be required to have an Administrative Hearing or other sanctions may be considered.”* The significance of this in terms of being a cornerstone in safeguarding the potential increases in Compliance Revocations, would be the bypass criteria that is built into the policy, which allows for offenders to be taken directly back to court, without an Administrative Hearing review. This has an influence on the DARR data as a substantial percentage (28%) of those Compliance Revocations had absconded out of a sample group of 99 offenders.

An additional safeguard being implemented to avoid large increases in Compliance Revocations is the automation of the Violation Matrix (VMX) into the Offender Management System.

**(See Appendix E)** VMX brings more consistency into the violations process throughout the state. It allows for more transparency of documentation from the Probation and Parole Law

Enforcement Agents supervision of cases to Hearing Officer Findings. Just as important as the other key points, it allows for detail in the violations process should a revocation be requested. This aids in the continued determination that specific violations are reviewed for the level of severity, and receive specific response options, all while still allowing the professionals to provide the judgement of their profession expertise in determining supervision strategies.

### **Summary and Recommendations**

Regional Directors have a very participatory role in the communication and expectation components of the policies that are set forth and the actions from staff within Field Operations throughout the state. As stated previously, compliance with the legislation of the Sentence Reform Act is the South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services commitment to the General Assembly and the citizens of South Carolina. The passing of this legislation made it important that the agency and all of its staff contribute to the mandates set forth. As a result of the comprehensive effort of the Senior Management of the Agency, the Probation and Parole Law Enforcement Agents, the Offender Supervision Specialist, and the Field Operations Specialist, positive results were turning in the direction of an increase in Compliance Revocations. DARR data began to show a steady trending down of the amount of offenders that were returning to the South Carolina Department of Corrections through revocation hearings. The use of DARR data, will be an on-going evolving process towards that path of maximizing the use of Evidence-Based Practices, to find out “What Works” for the Department of Probation,



Parole, and Pardon Services, and the State of South Carolina. The agency continues to be recognized by other members of the criminal justice community as a leader in the reduction of recidivism, and a participant in cost-saving measures for the state.<sup>11</sup> The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), U.S. Department of Justice, released an article on Smart Supervision Program. SSP recognized the South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services stating, "The multipart program trained staff, expanded use of assessment tools, and increased access to treatment in order to meet the requirements of the state's Omnibus Crime Reduction and Sentencing Reform Act; Reduced probation revocations." It's recommended that DARR meetings are continued and place the necessary emphasis on the key elements of DARR. Additionally, the availability to have referral options increased for offenders will aid in the Probation and Parole Law Enforcement Agents ability to more effectively address the needs of offenders. This will support the ability for offenders to successfully complete supervision, more than their likelihood to be revoked with compliance violations. Ultimately, the decisions to be pro-social and succeed lie upon the individual offender's desire to change, which benefits attempts at behavior modification. I conclude with the determination that with the current strategies that exist within the agency, the high level of sincere dedication to continuously finding ways to improve productivity, compliance to legislative mandates, and the commitment to public safety, the South

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<sup>11</sup> Bureau of Justice Assistance U.S. Department of Justice; Smart Supervision Program

Carolina Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services is continuously striving to improve the services to citizens of South Carolina.

Percentage of Actives with Compliance Revocations by County  
FY 16 Data is through June 30, 2016

	%CR is 5% or less
	%CR is 10% or more
	No decrease since FY 10

RGN	CTY	CR In FY 10	Actives FY 10	% of Actives with CR In FY 10	CR In FY 16	Actives FY 16	% of Actives with CR In FY 16	CR In FY 16 Q4	Actives FY 16 as of 06/30	% of Actives with CR In FY 16	% Change of Actives with CR FY 16 to FY 10	% Change of Actives with CR FY 10 to FY 16
1	23 GREENVILLE	612	3,059	20.0%	379	3,663	10.3%	458	3,376	13.6%	3.2%	-6.4%
1	4 ANDERSON	176	1,557	11.3%	81	1,661	4.9%	142	1,355	10.5%	5.6%	-0.8%
1	32 LEXINGTON	183	1,260	14.5%	127	1,219	10.4%	152	1,155	13.2%	2.7%	-1.4%
1	2 AIKEN	119	1,200	9.9%	61	936	6.5%	82	913	9.0%	2.5%	-0.9%
1	39 PICKENS	76	779	9.8%	38	934	4.1%	40	911	4.4%	0.3%	-5.4%
1	24 GREENWOOD	107	503	21.3%	50	610	8.2%	38	610	6.2%	-2.0%	-15.0%
1	37 OCONEE	52	495	10.5%	19	508	3.7%	37	514	7.2%	3.5%	-3.3%
1	30 LAURENS	85	707	12.0%	31	573	5.4%	72	470	15.3%	9.9%	3.3%
1	19 EDGEFIELD	17	230	7.4%	14	224	6.3%	15	200	7.5%	1.3%	0.1%
1	36 NEWBERRY	69	334	20.7%	24	228	10.5%	23	192	12.0%	1.5%	-8.7%
1	1 ABBEVILLE	51	215	23.7%	15	183	8.2%	28	152	18.4%	10.2%	-5.3%
1	41 SALUDA	14	121	11.6%	8	121	6.6%	15	103	14.6%	8.0%	3.0%
1	33 McCORMICK	5	96	5.2%	1	77	1.3%	2	68	2.9%	1.6%	-2.3%
<b>REGION 1 AVERAGES</b>		<b>120</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>13.7%</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>6.7%</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>10.4%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>-3.8%</b>
2	42 SPARTANBURG	527	2,025	26.0%	263	2,712	9.7%	392	2,578	15.2%	5.5%	-10.8%
2	40 RICHLAND	396	2,641	15.0%	231	2,524	9.2%	236	2,146	11.0%	1.8%	-4.0%
2	46 YORK	267	1,231	21.7%	115	1,191	9.7%	133	1,083	12.3%	2.6%	-9.4%
2	11 CHEROKEE	78	556	14.0%	85	754	11.3%	82	761	10.8%	-0.5%	-3.3%
2	29 LANCASTER	68	600	11.3%	37	406	9.1%	28	345	8.1%	-1.0%	-3.2%
2	44 UNION	21	352	6.0%	21	290	7.2%	29	260	11.2%	3.9%	5.2%
2	28 Kershaw	22	260	8.5%	21	379	5.5%	29	366	7.9%	2.4%	-0.5%
2	12 CHESTER	54	224	24.1%	16	199	8.0%	28	208	13.5%	5.4%	-10.6%
2	20 FAIRFIELD	15	174	8.6%	5	144	3.5%	10	163	6.1%	2.7%	-2.5%
2	13 CHESTERFIELD	53	154	34.4%	7	132	5.3%	9	134	6.7%	1.4%	-27.7%
<b>REGION 2 AVERAGES</b>		<b>160</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>17.0%</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>7.8%</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>10.8%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>-6.7%</b>
3	10 CHARLESTON	332	2,836	11.7%	167	2,337	7.1%	189	2,417	7.8%	0.7%	-3.9%
3	26 HORRY	136	1,477	9.2%	136	1,271	10.7%	167	1,119	14.9%	4.2%	5.7%
3	21 FLORENCE	282	958	29.4%	105	993	10.6%	94	818	11.5%	0.9%	-17.9%
3	18 DORCHESTER	103	805	12.8%	81	746	10.9%	69	685	10.1%	-0.8%	-2.7%
3	8 BERKELEY	89	1,015	8.8%	70	916	7.6%	64	917	7.0%	-0.7%	-1.8%
3	16 DARLINGTON	107	320	33.4%	32	362	8.8%	42	410	10.2%	1.4%	-23.2%
3	45 WILLIAMSBURG	40	296	13.5%	12	327	3.7%	20	262	7.6%	4.0%	-5.9%
3	34 MARION	63	161	39.1%	25	185	13.5%	14	207	6.8%	-6.8%	-32.4%
3	22 GEORGETOWN	32	425	7.5%	28	254	11.0%	28	223	12.6%	1.5%	5.0%
3	17 DILLON	22	137	16.1%	15	134	11.2%	9	174	5.2%	-6.0%	-10.9%
3	35 MARLBORO	47	129	36.4%	24	127	18.9%	17	106	16.0%	-2.9%	-20.4%
<b>REGION 3 AVERAGES</b>		<b>114</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>19.8%</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>10.4%</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>10.0%</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>	<b>-0.8%</b>
4	38 ORANGEBURG	70	895	7.8%	32	1,045	3.1%	41	1,010	4.1%	1.0%	-3.8%
4	43 SUMTER	126	860	14.7%	75	747	10.0%	82	687	11.9%	1.9%	-2.7%
4	7 BEAUFORT	102	546	18.7%	28	341	8.2%	36	320	11.3%	3.0%	-7.4%
4	15 COLLETON	28	423	6.6%	42	333	12.6%	48	274	17.5%	4.9%	10.9%
4	27 JASPER	22	196	11.2%	17	209	8.1%	25	183	13.7%	5.5%	2.4%
4	14 CLARENDON	37	238	15.5%	25	205	12.2%	13	200	6.5%	-5.7%	-9.0%
4	6 BARNWELL	25	160	15.6%	8	180	4.4%	18	168	10.7%	6.3%	-4.9%
4	31 LEE	11	134	8.2%	6	133	4.5%	11	105	10.5%	6.0%	2.3%
4	25 HAMPTON	17	151	11.3%	4	138	2.9%	11	131	8.4%	5.5%	-2.9%
4	5 BAMBERG	7	126	5.6%	10	95	10.5%	11	92	12.0%	1.4%	6.4%
4	9 CALHOUN	7	78	9.0%	3	80	3.8%	4	101	4.0%	0.2%	-5.0%
4	3 ALLENDALE	11	87	12.6%	4	98	4.1%	4	71	5.6%	1.6%	-7.0%
<b>REGION 4 AVERAGES</b>		<b>39</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>11.4%</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>7.0%</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>9.7%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>-1.7%</b>
47	CENTRAL	0	36	0.0%	0	5	0.0%	0	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!



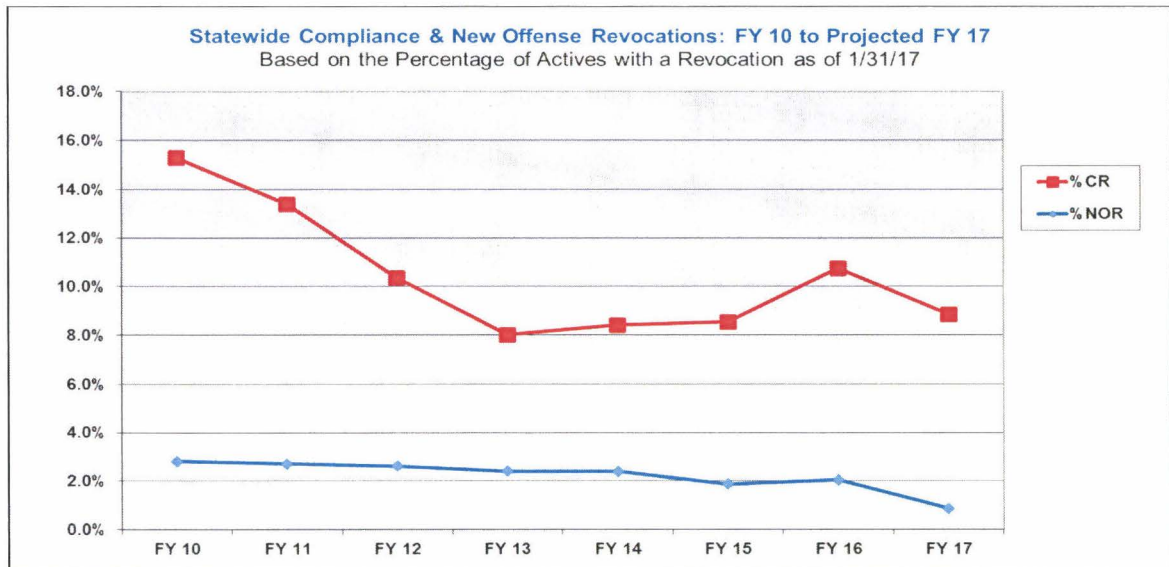
# Use of DARR (Data Analyses to Reduce Recidivism) to Impact Compliance Revocations into the Prison System

Percentage of Actives with Compliance Revocations by County  
FY 17 Data is through January 31, 2017

%CR is 5% or less  
%CR is 10% or more  
No decrease since FY 10

RGN	CTY	CR In FY 10	Actives FY 10	% of Actives with CR In FY 10	CR In FY 16	Actives FY 16	% of Actives with CR In FY 16	CR In FY 17	CR In FY 17 Annual- ized	Actives FY 17 as of 1/31	% of Actives with CR In FY 17	% Change of Actives with CR FY 16 to FY 17	% Change of Actives with CR FY 10 to FY 17
1	1 ABBEVILLE	51	215	23.7%	28	152	18.4%	2	3	188	1.8%	-16.6%	-21.9%
1	4 ANDERSON	176	1,557	11.3%	142	1,355	10.5%	59	101	1,357	7.5%	-3.0%	-3.9%
1	11 CHEROKEE	78	556	14.0%	82	761	10.8%	36	62	733	8.4%	-2.4%	-5.6%
1	23 GREENVILLE	612	3,059	20.0%	458	3,376	13.6%	204	350	3,458	10.1%	-3.5%	-9.9%
1	24 GREENWOOD	107	503	21.3%	38	610	6.2%	23	39	577	6.8%	0.6%	-14.4%
1	30 LAURENS	85	707	12.0%	72	470	15.3%	15	26	469	5.5%	-9.8%	-6.5%
1	36 NEWBERRY	69	334	20.7%	23	192	12.0%	9	15	203	7.6%	-4.4%	-13.1%
1	37 OCONEE	52	495	10.5%	37	514	7.2%	16	27	544	5.0%	-2.2%	-5.5%
1	39 PICKENS	76	779	9.8%	40	911	4.4%	25	43	990	4.3%	-0.1%	-5.4%
1	42 SPARTANBURG	527	2,025	26.0%	392	2,578	15.2%	226	387	2,523	15.4%	0.2%	-10.7%
REGION 1 AVERAGE 8		188	1,028	18.8%	131	1,092	11.4%	82	106	1,104	7.2%	-4.1%	-8.7%
2	12 CHESTER	54	224	24.1%	28	208	13.5%	12	21	209	9.8%	-3.6%	-14.3%
2	13 CHESTERFIELD	53	154	34.4%	9	134	6.7%	3	5	128	4.0%	-2.7%	-30.4%
2	16 DARLINGTON	107	320	33.4%	42	410	10.2%	17	29	399	7.3%	-2.9%	-26.1%
2	17 DILLON	22	137	16.1%	9	174	5.2%	8	14	148	9.3%	4.1%	-6.8%
2	20 FAIRFIELD	15	174	8.6%	10	163	6.1%	3	5	174	3.0%	-3.2%	-5.7%
2	28 Kershaw	22	260	8.5%	29	366	7.9%	10	17	348	4.9%	-3.0%	-3.5%
2	29 LANCASTER	68	600	11.3%	28	345	8.1%	11	19	373	5.1%	-3.1%	-6.3%
2	35 MARLBORO	47	129	36.4%	17	106	16.0%	8	14	108	12.7%	-3.3%	-23.7%
2	40 RICHLAND	396	2,641	15.0%	236	2,146	11.0%	151	259	2,093	12.4%	1.4%	-2.6%
2	44 UNION	21	352	6.0%	29	260	11.2%	11	19	243	7.8%	-3.4%	1.8%
2	46 YORK	267	1,231	21.7%	133	1,083	12.3%	58	99	1,147	8.7%	-3.6%	-13.0%
REGION 2 AVERAGE 8		87	688	18.6%	62	480	9.8%	27	48	488	7.7%	-2.1%	-11.8%
3	8 BERKELEY	89	1,015	8.8%	64	917	7.0%	23	39	968	4.1%	-2.9%	-4.7%
3	10 CHARLESTON	332	2,836	11.7%	189	2,417	7.8%	53	91	2,426	3.7%	-4.1%	-8.0%
3	14 CLARENDON	37	238	15.5%	13	200	6.5%	7	12	205	5.9%	-0.6%	-9.7%
3	21 FLORENCE	282	958	29.4%	94	818	11.5%	71	122	780	15.6%	4.1%	-13.8%
3	22 GEORGETOWN	32	425	7.5%	28	223	12.6%	15	26	237	10.8%	-1.7%	3.3%
3	26 HORRY	136	1,477	9.2%	167	1,119	14.9%	53	91	1,167	7.8%	-7.1%	-1.4%
3	31 LEE	11	134	8.2%	11	105	10.5%	4	7	101	6.8%	-3.7%	-1.4%
3	34 MARION	63	161	39.1%	14	207	6.8%	4	7	201	3.4%	-3.4%	-35.7%
3	43 SUMTER	126	860	14.7%	82	687	11.9%	41	70	729	9.6%	-2.3%	-5.0%
3	45 WILLIAMSBURG	40	296	13.5%	20	262	7.6%	12	21	254	8.1%	0.5%	-5.4%
REGION 3 AVERAGE 8		116	940	15.8%	88	888	9.7%	28	48	707	7.8%	-2.1%	-8.2%
4	2 AIKEN	119	1,200	9.9%	82	913	9.0%	45	77	911	8.5%	-0.5%	-1.4%
4	3 ALLENDALE	11	87	12.6%	4	71	5.6%	3	5	82	6.3%	0.6%	-6.4%
4	5 BAMBERG	7	126	5.6%	11	92	12.0%	4	7	83	8.3%	-3.7%	2.7%
4	6 BARNWELL	25	160	15.6%	18	168	10.7%	9	15	146	10.6%	-0.1%	-5.1%
4	7 BEAUFORT	102	546	18.7%	36	320	11.3%	28	48	286	16.8%	5.5%	-1.9%
4	9 CALHOUN	7	78	9.0%	4	101	4.0%	1	2	94	1.8%	-2.1%	-7.2%
4	15 COLLETON	28	423	6.6%	48	274	17.5%	30	51	307	16.8%	-0.8%	10.1%
4	18 DORCHESTER	103	805	12.8%	69	685	10.1%	45	77	631	12.2%	2.2%	-0.6%
4	19 EDGEFIELD	17	230	7.4%	15	200	7.5%	9	15	192	8.0%	0.5%	0.6%
4	25 HAMPTON	17	151	11.3%	11	131	8.4%	3	5	132	3.9%	-4.5%	-7.4%
4	27 JASPER	22	196	11.2%	25	183	13.7%	10	17	166	10.3%	-3.3%	-0.9%
4	32 LEXINGTON	183	1,260	14.5%	152	1,155	13.2%	72	123	1,212	10.2%	-3.0%	-4.3%
4	33 MCCORMICK	5	96	5.2%	2	68	2.9%	4	7	66	10.4%	7.4%	5.2%
4	38 ORANGEBURG	70	895	7.8%	41	1,010	4.1%	32	55	1,001	5.5%	1.4%	-2.3%
4	41 SALUDA	14	121	11.6%	15	103	14.6%	7	12	112	10.7%	-3.8%	-0.9%
REGION 4 AVERAGE 8		48	426	10.7%	38	386	9.8%	20	36	381	9.3%	-0.3%	-1.8%
	47 CENTRAL	0	36	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	1	2	2	85.7%	85.7%	85.7%
State Totals		4,782	31,262	16.3%	3,087	28,743	10.8%	1,483	2,668	28,803	8.8%	-1.8%	-8.4%





**VMX violation table:**

	Severity of Behavior		
Supervision Level	Low	Medium	High
Standard	Agent/OSS	Supervisor	Supervisor/Hearing Officer
Medium	Agent/OSS	Supervisor	Hearing Officer
High, Intensive, Sex Offender & Domestic Violence Offender	Supervisor	Hearing Officer	Hearing Officer/ Higher Authority

## Compliance Revocation Comparison Chart

	CTY	CR IN FY16	CR IN FY17 (Annualized)	DIFFERENCE
1	SPARTANBURG	392	402	10
1	GREENVILLE	458	384	-74
1	ANDERSON	142	106	-36
1	LAURENS	72	26	-46
3	HORRY	167	96	-71
4	LEXINGTON	152	114	-38
3	CHARLESTON	189	86	-103
4	AIKEN	82	80	-2
2	YORK	133	114	-19
1	OCONEE	37	32	-5
1	ABBEVILLE	28	4	-24
2	CHESTER	28	18	-10
2	DARLINGTON	42	30	-12
4	BARNWELL	18	18	0
4	ORANGEBURG	41	54	13
2	KERSHAW	29	18	-11
4	BEAUFORT	36	48	12
3	WILLIAMSBURG	20	22	2
4	JASPER	25	20	-5
2	UNION	29	22	-7
4	HAMPTON	11	6	-5
4	SALUDA	15	14	-1
3	SUMTER	82	70	-12
4	COLLETON	48	60	12
2	FAIRFIELD	10	6	-4
3	LEE	11	8	-3
2	RICHLAND	236	272	36
1	PICKENS	40	46	6
2	CHESTERFIELD	9	6	-3
4	EDGEFIELD	15	14	-1
4	BAMBERG	11	6	-5
4	CALHOUN	4	0	-4
4	McCormick	2	8	6
4	ALLENDAL	4	6	2
3	GEORGETOWN	28	30	2
1	NEWBERRY	23	16	-7
1	CHEROKEE	82	62	-20
3	BERKELEY	64	42	-22
2	DILLON	9	12	3
2	MARLBORO	17	14	-3
2	LANCASTER	28	22	-6
3	FLORENCE	94	122	28
3	MARION	14	8	-6
1	GREENWOOD	38	40	2

4	DORCHESTER	69	82	13
3	CLARENDON	13	14	1
STATEWIDE TOTALS		3,097	2,680	-417

### Example of a portion of the VMX

#### SCDPPPS Violations Matrix

Severity of the Behavior			
Low Severity Violation		Medium Severity Violation	High Severity Violation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Fail to make initial report as instructed</li><li>• Fail to report as instructed</li><li>• Fail to provide urinalysis</li><li>• Fail to pass urinalysis</li><li>• Fail to notify of change of residence</li><li>• Missed treatment appointment</li><li>• Fail to pay (fees, fines, restitution, etc.)</li><li>• Fail to follow up on referral</li><li>• Fail to maintain employment</li><li>• Untruthful report</li><li>• Fail to allow home / employment visit</li><li>• Fail to meet curfew</li><li>• Fail to follow advice and instructions of agent</li><li>• Consuming alcoholic beverages to excess</li><li>• Fail to perform public service as directed</li></ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Unlawful use of controlled substance and / or intoxicants</li><li>• Fail to follow a direct instruction</li><li>• Terminated unsuccessfully from treatment (not for failure to pay)</li><li>• Fail to maintain electronic monitoring rules/device (out of area, did not charge device)</li><li>• Fail to notify of law enforcement contact</li><li>• Leave state without permission</li><li>• Willful association with negative peers/persons known to be felons</li><li>• Fail to notify of arrest</li><li>• Magistrate of city conviction</li><li>• Violation of special conditions for sex offenders</li><li>• Violation of special conditions for domestic violence offenders</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Possession of a weapon (gun, knife, etc.)</li><li>• Violation of no contact order or Special Order of Court</li><li>• Absconding</li><li>• New charges</li><li>• Electronic Monitoring violation other than maintenance (tampering or removing device)</li><li>• Conviction in General Sessions or Federal Court</li></ul>
Supervision Level	Violation Response Options		
Standard	Agent:	Supervisor:	Supervisor / Hearing Officer:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Verbal reprimand</li><li>• Increase reporting</li><li>• Increase drug testing</li><li>• Refer to treatment</li><li>• Increase treatment</li><li>• Refer to in-house class (Financial, Family, Taking Responsibility, Criminal Thinking, Life Skills, Anger Management)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Order to Spartanburg or Columbia Center</li><li>• Recommend Consent Order</li><li>• Give citation/ order to appear</li><li>• Recommend home detention</li><li>• Recommend public service</li><li>• Modify conditions with court approval</li><li>• Mediation options</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Order to Spartanburg or Columbia Center</li><li>• Recommend Consent Order</li><li>• Give citation/ order to appear</li><li>• Recommend home detention</li><li>• Recommend public service</li><li>• Modify conditions with court approval</li><li>• Mediation options</li></ul>



**Appendix:**

1. **Appendix A** - National Institute of Corrections; Reducing Recidivism, States Deliver Results June 2014
2. **Appendix B** – 2016 South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services statewide DARR Compliance Revocations Report
3. **Appendix C** – 2017 South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services statewide DARR Compliance Revocations Report
4. **Appendix D** – Statewide Graph of Compliance Revocation Trends
5. **Appendix E** – Violation Matrix Table
6. **Appendix F** - Compliance Revocation Comparison Chart
7. **Appendix G** – Example of a Portion of the Violation Matrix Behaviors and Responses